Knowledge Organization

Unit 3
Notation: Definition, types, Qualities.
Facet and Facet analysis: Definition,
Principles of Facet Sequence, Round and
Levels

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NOTATION

Notation is a series of symbols or codes to represent the subjects which were concepts and names in the idea and verbal planes, respectively. 1,2,3.....9 or A,B,C...Z etc.

Definition

S.R. Ranganathan- "Notation is the system of numbers which is used to express the classes in classification scheme."

Types

- ▶ Pure Notation Notation formed by using only one species of symbols. For example Roman capital letters (A-Z) or Indo Arabic number(0-9).
- Mixed Notation Notation formed by using one or more species of symbols. Ex– A–Z, a–z, and 0–9.

Functions

- To arrange documents in helpful sequence
- To display co-ordinate and subordinate classes
- To provide speed to working efficiency of library catalogue
- To display subjects in stack rooms.
- Helpful in Issue -return
- Helpful in preparing subject wise data.
- Preparing schedules of classification system

- Qualities
- Simplicity
- Brevity should be short
- Hospitality should be able to arrange new subjects easily
- Mnemonics aid to memory, easy to remember

FACET AND FACET ANALYSIS

- Facet Every facet is an expression of a fundamental category
- Definition
- S.R. Ranganthan- "The totality of the divisions of a basic class, based on a single train of characteristics is said to constitute one of its facets."
- B.I. Palmer and A.J. Wells- "The whole group of divisions or foci produced when a subject is divided according to a single characteristic."
- Foci Sub-isolates of any facet
- Focus Each division in a facet is said to be an isolate fecus or simply an isolate.

Facet Analysis

- It is a process of arranging the ideas of universe of knowledge
- Definition
- S.R. Ranganathan-"Enumeration of possible trains of characteristics by which a main class can be divided."
- B.I. Palmer and A.J. Wells- "Facet Analysis means the analysis of a specific subject into the facets produced by the application of different characteristics."

PRINCIPLES OF FACET SQUENCE

Dr. S.R. Ranganathan gave the principles of arranging more than one isolate ideas of any facet.

Wall Picture Principle

- If 2 facets A and B of a subject are such that the concept behind B will not operate unless the concept behind A is conceded.
- Whole Organ Principle
- If in a subject, facet B is an organ of facet A then A should preceed B.

Cow- Calf Principle

- If a facet A and another facet B belonging to the same subject cannot be separated though they distinct from each other, A and B should be kept together.
- Act and-Action-Actor- Tool Principle
- If A is a commodity out of thee raw material forming B and by the transformation forming C, then three facets should be arranged in the sequence A, B, C.

Rounds

- Use of a facet more than one time in a subject MC [P];[M]:[E]
- Use of rounds only in [P] [M] [E] such as Use of rounds only in [P] [M] [E]

First Round Personality
MC [P];[M]:[E]'[S].[T]
Second Round Personality
MC [P];[M]:[E][2P]
Third Round Personality
MC [P];[M]:[E][2P]:[2E][3P]

First round matter

MC [P];[M] MC [P];[M]
Books in libraries 2;41 Books

Second round matter MC [P];[M] MC [P];[M]:[E];[2M]

First Round Energy

MC [P];[M]:[E]

Second Round Energy

MC [P];[M]:[E][2P]:[2E]

Example

MC [P]:[E][2P]:[2E][3P]

X-ray treatment of lung infection ray treatment of lung infection

L45:42:6253 L45:42:6253

Levels

Mostly use of levels for [P] [S] [T]. MC [P], [P2] [P3], [P4]

Levels of Space

Levels in space [S]

Asia, Europe, Africa, America [S] River, Mountain, ocean [S2]

Levels of Time

Two levels of Time facet. [T]

Time period 1 BC to 3999 AD [T] winter, summer, snow [T2]